CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

RISMARCK IS ALIENATING THE PUB-LIC BY HIS COURSE.

The People Will Approve the Prosecution of the Prince of He Goes Much Further -The Arion Society Most Enthusiastically Welcomed-Emperor William Greatly Enjoying His Trip to Norway-The Rothschilds Increase the Salaries of Their Employees - A Clergyman Tears Of a Bride's Orange Blossoms at the Nuptial Altar-A Banker Sent to Prison.

Benray, July 10.—Prince Bismarck continues to behave in such a deflant manner as to cause impression even among many who are his undoubted admirers that he desires to provoke the imperial Government to take legal steps to silence him. The present attitude of the ex-Chancellor, in face of the dignified course which the Government has adopted, to calculated to alienate public sympathy, even in South Germany. The Hamburger Nachrich-ten, in republishing what the Reichsanzeiger has said regarding Bismarck and his course, adds certain hints to the effect that Prince Bismarck is in possession of documents, the publication of which would not please the Government. It is believed that should Prince Bismarck attempt to execute the veiled threat of the Hamburger Nachrichten, the Kalser and Count Caprivi would act promptly in bringing the ex-Chancellor to account. The law invests the imperial Government with ample powers for dealing with such an offence.

prospecting Bismarck for his recent utter ances solely by apprehension as to the possible effect of such a prosecution upon the public mind. There is, however, a growing belief that even the admirers of Bismarck among the German people-and that means a very large proportion of the people-would generally approve a prosecution if the Prince should go much further. This drift of public sentiment is indicated in the changing attitude of the newspapers, which have heretofore been friendly to Bismarck, but which are no longer able to tolerate his course in discussing secret affairs of State, which the obligations of a gentieman, let alone the law, should have kept within his breast. These newspapers are com mencing to deprecate the venomous tone and rockless spirit of Prince Bismarck's assertions and alleged revelations. For instance, the National Zeitung says that Prince Bismarck has grievously misunderstood the sontiments of his sincerest friends, and the expressions of gratitude and admiration which accompanied him on his recent journey. The National Zei-

"They at least have sufficient political intelligence to see that weakening the Government's prestige, and the Emperor's position in the empire, will only bring satisfaction to our enemies abroad. Prince Bismarck's proceedings since the interview at Vienna with the editor of the Freie Presse must alarm every patriot, whatever party he belongs to, and cause all the more concorn because our enemies will rejoice at the results which must

attend such a course of action."

The Munchener Neueste Nachrichten also deprecates Prince Bismarck's course, and the Kreuz Zeitung in an inspired editorial says:
"Exactly a week before Prince Bismarck left

Friedrichsruhe widespread hopes were enter tained that matters would be accommodated between him and our, no less than his, Emperor. It is now also beyond doubt that Kiel was the scene of negotiations on this subject. the failure of which cannot be laid to the Emperor's charge. It is in the greatest minds that the glaring contradictions which exist in the characters of common lace men are seen most intricately interwoven, and assume the most various shades, according to the light thrown upon them from the prevailing mood. It will scarcely be denied that Prince Bismarck would have no reconciliation which was not, at the same time, an un-conditional surrender, and it is equally Emperor was compelled to withdraw his already outstretched arm. Proportionately more bitter was the disappointment of those who had followed the proceedings with anxious expectation. Notwithstanding the bitterness of the disappointment, hope still remained that perhaps, despite all, the future might bring about a reconciliation at last. The result of Prince Bismarck's course during the past week has been to destroy this hope in the minds of those who have the courage to look at things as they really are."

Following is the latest contribution of the Hamburger Nachrichten to the controversy: Dr. Lieber remarked in a speech at Cologne that, if during his official career a high Government employee had done what Prince Bismarck is now doing, he would long since have been imprisoned at Spandau. But how could the Prince have managed, when Chancellor, to send such an offender to Spandau? Only, of course, through a judicial order. In the expressions attributed to Prince Bismarck we fail to discover anything that could lead to a judicial condemnation. We do not believe that such a state of things as exists now could have occurred while Prince Bismarck was Chancellor. If a statesman equal in position, such as Field Marshal Von Moltke, had criticised the former Chancellor in an interview like that attributed to Prince Rismarck we do not believe that Prince Bismarck would have allowed Gen. Von Moltke to be assailed with insults and threats in a semiofficial newspaper. We are inclined to think that, in such a case, he would have entered into courteous correspondence with a man of such importance as the Field Marshal in order to ascertain how far he was prepared to acknowledge the words put into his mouth by a reporter. Our own opinion is that all such differences between civilized European statesmen of one and the same great country ought to be arranged thus, reserving always the time, the Tories hope, the hearts of the masses right to publish the correspondence on the question when necessary and desirable. Be- tion of English issues to the demands of Ireeen Prince Bismarck and Field Marshal Von Moltke differences of opinion occasionally ocnewspapers, for instance, their differences of views regarding the North Sea and Baltic Canal, and the question of peace or war in 18:7, and again in 1875; but those differences never led to oral or written discussions which went outside the forms of politeness used between well-bred statesmen. Threats from either party would have appeared monstrous.

The Arion Singing Society of New York arrived in Hamburg on Thursday. Director Katzenmeyer was met by Chairman Kuemmel of the Hamburg Singing Society, with an address of welcome. The visitors formed in procession and went to the Hotel Europe. Their first concert was given on Friday, with the following programme:

1. Overture, " Ruy Blas," F. Mendelssohn. "Der Morgen," A. Rubiostein; male chorus and

3. Violin concerto in G minor, Miss Maud Powell. 4. Male choruses, a capella, "Abendfeler," C. Atten-bofer; "Fruhlingsglaube," F. Van der Stucken; "Altnie-derlandisches Lied," E. Kremaer; "Huste dich," C.

5. Piano concerto in E flat major, P. Lizzt, Mr. Frans

Counters. As it is, rows more or less serious are of frequent occurrence.

Rummel.

6. Mais choruses a capella, "Abend am Meere," F. Leu: "Braune Madelein." H. Yuengst: "Im Grass Thau ist," Spicker: "Minnelled." W. Buente; Nocturne, F. Chopin; "Farfalla," E. Sauret, Miss Peweil.

7. American folk-songs: "Old Falks at Home" (Bartiches solo, Mr. Fred Glinette,) "My Old Kentucky Home."

"Dixle's Land." "The Star-spangled Banner," mais shorus and orchestra.

The reception of the Americans could not where it formerly falled. Leu; "Braune Madelein," H. Yuengst; "Im Grass Thau lst," Spicker; "Minnelled," W. Buente; Nocturne, F. Chopin; "Farfalla," E. Sauret, Miss Pewell. F. Chopin; "Farfaila," E. Sauret, Miss Powell.
7. American folk-songs: "Old Falks at Home" (Bari-tone solo, Mr. Fred Gilletto), "My Old Kentucky Home."

have been more enthusiastic. Yesterday the local singers gave a commers in honor of the visitors, who arrived in Berlin to-day. They had a delightful voyage, and celebrated the Fourth on board the Wieland in great style.

Court advices received at Berlin are to the feet that the health of the Kaiser is immensely improved, and that he is keenly enjoying his trip to Norway. Nothing has been settled as to his trip to Austria, but the general belief is that it will take place after the autumn manœuvres.

The Commission of Reforms on the Bourse have adjourned until Oct. 6 to give the members an opportunity for vacation. Some are unkind enough to say that the vacation could be prolonged without injurious results to the Bourse or the public.

The Municipal Council of Mentz resolved, by a unanimous vote on Wednesday, not to act upon the recommendation of the Hessian Ministry to participate in the Chicago World's Fair in the form of artistic reproductions of their historic town buildings. The chief objection was the cost, 7,000 marks, A very serious objection in the eyes of a Councilman

of Mentz. The preliminary inquiry into the case of Jacger, the defaulting cashier of the Frankfort Rothschilds, has been considered and the indictment drawn up. Jaeger will probably be put on his trial about the beginning of August. It is said that the authorities have ample evidence of a conspiracy on the part of Jaeger and others to rob the firm of as large a sum as possible and then to make an effort to compromise, on an engagement by the Rothschilds not to prosecute. The affair, coupled with the fact of Jaeger's low salary, has led the Rothschilds to make a general increase in

the pay of their employees.

At the Bismarck Museum at Schoenhausen. visitors comment sarcastically on the prominence given to a photograph of the Kaiser when he was a Prince, presented to Bismarck as a token, so it is said in the Kaiser's handwriting, of faithful attachment and heartfelt admiration. Somebody has written below, the words, " Care admin !"-["Beware, I am here!]"

Another ill-used female patient in the Crone Brahe Civic Hospital has committed suicide, garding the conduct of the nurses and other matters relating to the management of the

A peculiar tragedy is reported from Freiburg. Saxony. Karl Neuschoenberg could not get along with his wife. The wife appealed to her mother, and the latter, as a radical cure for the disturbance, shot her son-in-law. He is doing as well as could be expected.

At Meningen, in Thuringia, when Karl

Oepfershensen and his afflanced arrived at the parish church to get married, the bride adorned with myrtle and orange blossoms, the parson refused to marry the couple unless the bride removed what he termed heathen tomfoolery, meaning the myrtle and orange blos-soms. This the bride refused to do, whereupon the irritated clergyman violently tore away the myrtle and orange blossoms, and then performed the ceremony. The incident made such a deep impression on the mind of the woman that she has since been in hyster ies, and, it is feared, will go insane.

At a mass meeting of south German man ufacturers and their employees on the subject of a proposed German exhibition, great in terest was manifested in favor of the proposed enterprise, and it was resolved that if Berlin should give way to France and Paris take precedence in getting up an exposition the south Germans would cooperate with the exhibition at Vienna in 1898.

The iron king. Stumm, has forbidden his workmen to join in the anti-Jewish agitation. Baron Goltz has been badly injured by the runaway of his own horses, which bolted in Berlin, wrecking the carriage and throwing out the Baron. His injuries are mostly about the head, and so serious that it is feared that he cannot live. The Baroness and daughter were also in the vehicle at the time of the mishap. The Baroness had her arm broken. and the daughter had her skull fractured. The daughter died the same evening.

At Gorlitz, Prussian Silesia, a banker named certain that under such circumstances the Adolf Albert Canser, who failed for 1,500,000 been sentenced to six years' penal servitude and five years' loss of civil rights upon conviction of fraudulent bankruptey and embezzle ment.

From Algiers comes the news of a tragic affair. Two young men, formerly of Berlin, named Gustav Robert and Karl Schwartz, were foolish enough to enlist in the French Legion. They were sent to Algiers and so illtreated that they deserted. They were cantured at Oran and court-martialled. The court martial sentenced them to be shot a severe and unusual penalty for desertion in time of peace, and inflicted, it is believed. chieff on account of the projudice against them as Germans. They died bravely, calling out as the order was given to fire. "Down with France! Long live Germany!" The news of the affair has aroused a strong anti-French

feeling in Berlin. The convicts, Krueger, Klatte, and Menzel. who murdered the warden of the Altona prison and made their escape, have been recaptured in Brunswick.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS. Sunday Tory Newspapers Take a Gloom View of Things.

London, June 10 .- The few Conservative papers published on Sunday take a lugubrious view of the results of the elections thus far. They express no confidence of a Tory majority. but attempt to console themselves by the relection that the Liberal majority will be small. and composed of discordant and unruly elements. The impression is sought to be convered that after a brief and stormy season of control the Liberals will fail to carry their pet measure of home rule in the form insisted upon by Mr. Gladstone, and that a fresh appeal to the country will be taken. By that will be so filled with disgust at the subordina

will be so filled with disgust at the subordination of English issues to the demands of Ireland that the Conservatives will be restored
to power by an overwhelming majority.

It is learned that Mr. Gladstone is in frequent communication by wire with the leaders
of his party, and is already discussing plans
for legislation in the new Parliament, so confident is he of victory.

Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Conservative, who was
elected for Holborn, will be created a Judge
in order that his seat may be vacated, and Mr.
Ritchle, President of the Local Government
Board, who was defeated for reelection in the
Tower Hamlets, will stand for the vacant Holborn seat. As the Holborn constituency is a
safely Conservative one, Mr. Ritchle is sure
of being elected, and the Tories will be
great gainers thereby, as Bruce, while a good
lawyer, is no politician, and Ritchle is one of
the brightest men in the party.

Dushin, July 10.—The Parnellites propose to
petition Parliament against the seating of
William O Brion and Timothy Healy as members for the city of Cork, on the ground of
clerical intimidation in the election. They
claim to have evidence that the priests threatend voters with denial of the sacraments and
other penalites in case they should vote for the
Parnellite candidates, and that in one instance
a young man was told that he could not be
married to the girl of his choice, in the
Church at least, if he voted for the nominees to
whom the Church was opposed. The feeling
in both Cork and Dublin is very bitter between
the factions, and only the presence on duty of
strong hodies of police prevents desperate encounters. As it is, rows more or less serious
are of frequent occurrence.

The anti-Parnellites are already discussing

CHINATOWN IS ASTOUNDED.

THE POLICE MOVE ON THE SUNDAY CROWDS IN THE STREETS,

All Matt Street Tenditions Set at Naught-Twenty-two Prisoners Taken from the Sidewalks and Porty-four More from the Optum Joints Indoors,

Chinatown was in a ferment all day yesterday and far into the night.

A week ago yesterday Capt. Warts began the crusade against the Chinamon who block the sidewalks. Six were arrested and fined \$10 apiece at the Tembs the next morning. This had no effect on the sidewalk gatherings. and yesterday he detailed a squad of officers in plain clothes to gather in the crowd. The squad arrested twenty-three Chinamenthirteen from Pell street and ten from Mott street. These were locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. They will be arraigned in the Tombs this morning.

Last night the Captain started in on the oplum joints. Detectives Mitchell and Corcoran had charge of the raid. A section of officers helped them. Five joints were pulled and forty-four prisoners taken. The first place visited was 21 Pell street. Ah Him, who ran a joint on the second floor, and nine Chinamen were caught there. Jim Haw's joint on the third floor contributed five prisoners. At 11 Pell street Wong Lee, proprietor, and twelve prisoners were captured. The officers then

prisoners were captured. The officers then invaded Mott street. On the top floor of No. 5 Gee Wong, proprietor, and ten prisoners were collared, and on the third floor of Ne. 6 Ah Sam and eight others were marched to the station. All were locked up.

The Chinamen who were arrested for gathering on the sidewalks think they are victims of an outrage, A deputation called at Tirk Sun office last night and said that the arrests were uncalled for and a disgrace to a free country. They said the Chinamen were locked up on charges of vagrancy. The deputation departed with a warning that they would have the Chinese Consul see about the matter.

Capt. Warts says he has had ample cause for arresting the men who block the sidewalks every Sunday. He says it has developed into an intelerable nuisance. Chinamen come from all over within a radius of ten miles of this city to Mott and Pell streets. They come for no good purpose, either, the Captain says, and render the streets impassable for any citizen.

"Why, even the police have to shove their

and render the street share to shove their citizen. "Why, even the police have to shove their way through the crowds to patrol their posts. The paster of the Church of the Transfiguration. I hear, has also complained about the blocking of the sidewalks. His parishoners have to squeeze and push their way to church." Fifty pipes and thirty pounds of opium were seized yesterday.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER ON THE FLOOR The Reason Stevenson Didn't Receive the Congratulations He Expected.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 10.—The mystery of

congratulating the latter upon his nomination

for Vice-President is at last cleared up. Im-

mediately after Mr. Stevenson's nomination letters, telegrams, and newspapers began pouring in upon him. Before Mr. Stevenson reached his home in this city a vast quantity of correspondence had accumulated. On his arrival he began to take care of his correspondence with the aid of a secretary and several stenographers at his office. They have been steadily at work there and at his home until a few days ago, when the rush was over. On last Friday night the work of clearing up the law office and removing the débris was begun, and in gathering up a lot of old news-papers an unoponed latter addressed to Mr. Stavenson was found. This letter was handed to the General yesterday, and proved to be a letter from Mr. Cleveland. The letter was written on the evening of the day of Mr. Stevenson's nomination, and the postmark of the Bloomington Post Office shows that it reached this city on June 125, exactly on time. It had probably slipped off the table in the office and become buried among the newspapers.

Mr. Cleveland in this letter expresses his heartiest concratulations to Mr. Stevenson, and assures him that he is delighted to have the Bloomington statesman for his running mate. Mr. Stevenson had scarcely finished the perusal of the delayed letter when another letter was received from Mr. Cleveland at Gray Gables. Mr. Cleveland in this letter chides Mr. Stevenson mildly for not replying to his letter of congratulation, and extends a most cordial and hearty invitation to Mr. Stevenson to visit him at Buzzard's Bay, intimating that he cannot take no for an answer.

Mr. Stevenson said to-day that he will ceral to him and the cannot take no for an answer. Mr. Stevenson said to-day that he will ceral to him and the cannot take no for an answer. Mr. Stevenson said to-day that he will ceral to him at Buzzard's Bay, intimating that he cannot take no for an answer. Mr. Stevenson said to-day that he will ceral to him at Buzzard's Bay, intimating that he cannot take no for an answer. Mr. Stevenson said to-day that he will ceral to him at Buzzard's Bay, intimating that he cannot take no for an answer. Mr. Stevenson said to-day that he will ceral to him at Buzzard's Bay, intimating that he cannot take no for an answer. Mr. Stevenson said to-day that he will ceral to him at Buzzard's Bay, intimating that he cannot take no for an answer. Mr. Stevenson said to-day that he will ceral to him at Buzzard's Bay, intimating that he cannot take no for an answer. Mr. Stevenson said to-day that he will ceral to him at Buzzard's Bay, intimating that he cannot take no for an answer. Mr. Stevenson said to-day that he will ceral to him at Buzzard's Bay, intimating that he cannot take no fo to the General yesterday, and proved to be a Mr. Stevenson said to-day that he will certainly accept the invitation to visit Mr. Cleveland at Gray Gables, but that he does not see how he can visit Mr. Cleveland and himself are to meet the notification committee in New York. Mr. Stevenson will leave here for New York on the evening of the 18th, accompanied by his law partner and cousin, Mr. James S. Ewing, and he will reach New York on the evening of the 19th.

LIVELY FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

A Blaze in the Butler Building Gives the SYRACUSE, July 10 .- Fire was discovered at 10:55 o'clock to-night in the Butler building.

in Selina street, the principal thoroughfare At 11 o'clock the flames were rushing along

the roof with great rapidity, and it seemed as though the entire block between Fayette and Jefferson streets must soon be ablaze. At 11:20 o'clock the firemen had succeeded in confining the flames to the Butler building. and five minutes later they thought they had them completely under control.

The building is three stories high and the ground floor is occupied by J. W. Yale, wall paper and art material; W. H. Jacoby, crockery: McBride & Co., boots and shoes; H. L. Stevens, cloaks, and Reuben Wood's Sons, sporting goods. The upper stories contain offices, photograph gallories, and engraving establishments, and millinery and dressmaking rooms. A hallway runs the entire length of the top floor, and it was there the flre began. Owing to the draft there the flames spread rapidly. of the top floor, and it was there the life began, Owing to the draft there the flames spread rapidly.

At 11:30 o'clock the fire broke out afresh at the north end of the building, and the flames shot high into the air, but at midnight the fire was again under control, with no probability of another outbreak.

Her Beauty Gone When She Returned BANGOR, July 10 .- Lida Mason, a Winterport

celle, who shot young Percy Rich of Frankfort about a year ago on account of a love quarrel, and who fled to parts unknown to es cape punishment, has returned. She was a beautiful girl when she left, but returns worn and faded, and with the loss of one of her black eyes, which were her chief charm. She will not be prosecuted.

Damaged by Earthquake and Lava. LONDON, July 11 .- The town of Nicolosi, on the south slope of Mount Etna and eight miles northwest of Catania, was considerably dam-

aged yesterday by an earthquake and eruption of Mount Etna.

The earthquake came first, and shook most of the inhabitants out of the village. Then came the stream of lava, which destroyed twelve houses and turned a large part of the place into a ruin. The French Defeated in Tonkin

Panis, July 11 .- News of a repulse of the French forces in Tonkin has been received. The Chinese laid an ambuscade, into which the French proceeded. When there was little or no chance of escape the Chinese attacked the French, killing twelve and wounding sev-

The Great Fire at Christiansand, Loxpox, July 11.-The damage done in the

great fire at Christiansand, Norway, amounts to 7,000,000 kroner. A krone is equal to 27 cents. The total number of houses destroyed is 356, and also two banks and the Post Office. Minister Washburn Bestgns.

BERNE, July 11.-The Hon. J. D. Washburn, Minister from the United States to Switzer-land, has resigned, and will go back to the United States. The Man Who Will Kill Ravachol. MONT BRISSON, July 11.—M. Deibler, the French executioner, has arrived to officiate at the Rayachol execution.

EXPLOSION IN BELMONT'S YACHT. Steward Smith Puts Out a Fire and Ther

Jumps Overboard.

August Belmont's trim sloop yacht, the Mineola, is anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I. The cooking on board her is done on a large

naphtha stove, which has a capacity of two gallons. Steward Robert T. Smith put on a pot of soup to boll about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Afterward, just as he had started to go up the companion way to the upper deck, there was an explo-sion that shook the craft from end to end and was heard on shore half a mile away. Steward Smith was knocked down and so was Charles Fred-erickson, one of the crew, who was in the forecastle. The three remaining members of the crew, who were on board, were on the upper deck in the bow. They were shaken by the

crew, who were on board, were on the upper deck in the bow. They were shaken by the explosion.

The steward jumped up and found that the galley had caught fire. Seizing a counterpane from one of the berths in the saloon, he fought the flames and succeeded in extinguishing them. The three men on deck shouted for help to the people on shore. While fighting the flames the steward sclothes caught fire. His hair, moustache, and erebrows were singed off, and he was badly burned about the head, face, and chest. After the fire was extinguished he mounted on deck and jumped overboard.

Capt. Nell Nellson, who has charge of the Corinthian Yacht Club house at Tompkinsville, had heard the cries for help, and with two other men had started out in a small boat. He arrived just in time to pick up the steward, who was considerably exhausted after his fight with the fire. Steward Smith was taken ashore and his injuries were dressed.

The explosion blew out the three skylights and the companionway and tors up the floor from the mast to the stern. The galley and the saloon were almost a total wreck, and every dish aboard was smashed to bits. The deck was raised four inches amidships, and the brass top of the compass was sent firing into the water. The steward estimates the damagent \$1,000.

The Mineola is a 46-footer, and was built in the spring of 1891 at South Boston after a design by Burgess. She belongs to the Corinthian Yatch Club fleet, of which Mr. Belmont is Commodore. He was to have come on here to-day and taken his first sail of the season aboard the yacht.

Any one boarding the yacht would not notice from the appearance of the upper deck that she had been damaged at all, but below everything was in ruins.

FOUR DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

Theodore Armand Was Treasurer of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Joseph Jordan of 210 Sixth avenue and Theodore Armand of 304 Alexander avenue hired a boat at Port Morris yesterday afternoon and rowed over to Riker's Island. Tempted by the fine weather the two men decided to go into the water. Armand, who was a good swimmer, struck out for the middle of the stream, and was soon about 300 Mr. Stevenson not hearing from Mr. Cleveland vards from the shore. Jordan remained in shore and watched Armand. He saw a steamer pass some distance from the swimmer, and as hands and struggled for a moment, then sank Jordan jumped into their boat and pulled out to where he had last seen his friend, but Armand did not again come to the surface.

At a late hour last night the body had not been recovered. Armand was a painter by trade, 31 years old, and unmarried. He lived with his sister, who is at present at Yarmouth, and had his place of business at 140 West Thirtieth street. His parents live in France. Armand was Secretary and Treasurer of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, and at the time of his death he had about \$80 of the church funds in his possession.

George Dickens and William Bailey, while rowing off West 153d street at 80 clock yesterday morning, came across the body of a man about ten feet from shore. They took it ashore, where the body was found to be still warm, and an ambulance call brought Dr. Covert from the Manhattan Heapital. He worked an hour and a half over the man, but was unable to revive him. The body was clad only in drawers and tennis shoes. The remainder of his clothing was found on a yacht anchored off the Auduhon Yacht Club's house, foot of 153d street. The man was about 40 years old.

William Smith of 230 East Forty-sixth street Jordan jumped into their boat and pulled out

AN ELEPHANT ON THEIR HANDS. He Had Been Travelling in Style and Ob-Jected to a Small Circus Show

Bancon, July 10.-The manager of a small circus travelling in this section purchased a young and very vicious elephant from the Forepaugh menagerie the other day and the transfer took place at Pittsfield, a small town on the railroad west of Bangor. It was a lively transfer. The elephant objected to leaving his companions and, breaking away from his keepers, started to run amuck

from his keepers, started to run amuck through the town. His bellowings awoke the sleeping villagers.

He rulned gardens, ripped down shop awn-ings, and demolished things generally, and it was found necessary to send men mounted upon other elephants in pursuit. After a long chase the beast was captured and loaded upon

When the small circus of which he is now a part reached Foxeroft he refused to disembark, severely injuring several men and partially wrecking his conveyance. The purchasers don't know what to do with the beast, now they have got him and paid for him, and the only man who can manage him is hundred of miles away. dreds of miles away.

DID HE SHOOT HIS BROTHER?

An Attempt at Murder from Ambuch which

May Result in Prairielde. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 10.-About ten days ago A. G. Ammons, one of the most prominent planters of Marion county, was shot by some unknown person in ambush on the roadside The shooting was at night, and no one was resent but the assailant and his victim. The weapon used was a double-barrelled shotgun. Both barrels were discharged. At the second fire Mr. Ammons fell, severely wounded. He fire Mr. Ammons fell, severely wounded. He could not tell who shot him and said he had no personal enemy. He reasoned he must have been mistaken for another. A few dars after the shooting circumstances developed which pointed strongly to Mr. Ammons's brother, E. R. Ammons, as the assailant. He was arrested, charged with the orime, but was released on bail. This morning it was ascertained that the condition of the wounded man was very critical, and the brother was surrendered to the authorities. He is now in jail.

Jersey Soldters in Camp.

SEA GIRT, July 10.-The four commands of the Second New Jersey Brigade are all under canvas and enjoying excellent weather. service was held in front of the various regimental quarters this morning, the chaplains officiating, and morning, the chaplains officiating, and the bands furnishing the music. The soldiers sang the hymns. Bress parade was held this evening and witnessed by several thousand visitors, who came from the neighboring seaside resorts. Subsequently a sacred concert took place on the lawn opposite brigade headquarters. Jay Gould's youngest son Edward, is in camp, the guest of Maier Oliphant of the brigade staff. He will remain for the week, and will serve as aide-de-camp to Gen. Sewell. As usual the camp has been named camp Abbett, in honor of New Jersey's popular Governor.

Was His Death Due to Fleming! Michael Taylor of 129 Van Buren street was

found lying unconscious in Throop avenue o'clock vesterday morning. He was removed to his home, where he died at noon. Shortly afterward the police learned that Taylor had had a quarrel with a man named Frederick Fleming, who knocked him down. Sergeant Bedell arrested Fleming. Taylor's folks say that he was troubled with heart disease.

PINKERTON MEN DENOUNCED

THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE THE TALK AT ALL LABOR MEETINGS.

Union Square Mass Meetings to be Hrld-Reorganization of the Central La-bor Union-Abusing "The Sun" for Tell-log Them the Truth About the Riot, The old Central Labor Union was called to

order for the last time in Clarendon Hall yesterday and then adjourned sine die, and the new Central Labor Union, composed of some fifty more organizations in addition to those represented in the old body, was formed. The closing meeting of the old Central Labor Union was called at 1 P. M., with William F. Keeley of the Gold Beaters' presiding.

The financial report showed that there was \$316 in dues owing from the different organizations. It was resolved that the meeting should adjourn, and that the organizations which had not paid up should be notified to do so. When the Chairman's gavel fell, announcing that the old C. L. U. was no more, there was a cheer. Before the adjournment resolutions was submitted for endorsement by Mortimer O'Connell, which had been passed at a meeting of Branch 1 of the National Brotherhood of Carpenters, denouncing the employment of the Pinkerton men at Homestead. Pa. The resolution stated that the Carnegie iron and steel business was "one of the highest protected industries under our tariff laws, which Mr. Andrew Carnegie has declared were established to protect American workingmen."

The new Central Labor Union was opened with Philip Kelly, delegate of the Theatrical Protective Union, as Chairman. It is composed of about seventy-five organizations belonging to the old Central Labor Union, about twenty organizations affiliated with the New York Federation of Labor, which is merged into the new body, and a number of organizations which had not been connected with any central body before.

The business began with the election of the various committees. A hitch occurred at the first, when the name of Delegate Owen Carroll was suggested for nomination on one of the committees. A delegate got up and said that he was not

one of three delegates to the new body appointed for his organization at the harmony

one of three delegates to the new body appointed for his organization at the harmony conference.

"Am I to go out, then?" he said. "I have been a delegate here for years. I was at the harmony conference."

A hot discussion arose over his nomination and over the nomination of several others similarly circumstanced. It was ended by the Chairman deciding that the only accredited delegates to the now body were those appointed at the harmony conference.

An innovation in the form of the appointment of an executive committee is one of the points of the new constitution. The Executive Committee consists of Jerome O'Neill, John Tasker, William Tobin, James J. Daly, J. Eddie, Henry Emrich, and William Keating.

A motion made to have a mass meeting on next Saturday evening in Union square to denounce the employment of the Pinkertons at Homestead and Messrs. Carnegie and Frick started the first political discussion.

Theodore F. Cuno proposed as an amendment that the C. L. U. should send representatives to a meeting of the Socialistic Labor party to be held for a similar purpose in Union square to night. This brought Henry Weismann to his feet at once. He protested against the C. L. U. thaving anything to do with the Socialistic Labor party.

"I have nothing to say against it if it keeps away from us," he said, but these men know that the Republican party cannot be elected except by their drawing away several thousands of votes from the Democratic party, We do not want to get mixed up in its politica."

Theodore Cuno rose and said he wanted to correct a misstatement. "You well know," he continued, "that the Socialistic Labor party is not a political party. Cirles of "Ohi oh!" He who says it is a political party is not stating the truth."

A wrangle followed, and the amendment was put and lost. The motion to have the mass meeting was carried, and a committee consisting of Delegates Daly, Emrich, Taskor, Fitzgeraid, Close, Balkam, and Weismann was appointed to carry out the arrangements. The committee meeting a member asked

mittee meeting a member asked if there was to be any music.
"No," said a voice, "bring Winchesters."
It was decided to have no music.
Several sets of resolutions were passed in which moral and financial aid was promised to the Homestead strikers. They were rewhich moral and financial aid was promised to the Homestead strikers. They were re-ferred to as heroes who had fought fortheir homes and firesides, and the Pinkerton men were denounced as scoundrels and merca-naries, thieves and bums. A letter expressing similar sentiments was received from Samuel Gompers. It concluded:
"So far I have placed union men on guard at
all the labor agencies in and around New York
to dissunde unfair workmen from taking the
places of their striking brothers at Homestead."
These are some of the resolutions passed:
When The present struggle of the steel workers in

Wheren, The present struggle of the steel workers i Homestead is but another instance of the strains which the wageworkers are driven by soulless corpor-tions; and tions; and
Werrau. The tragic occurrences of the 6th of July
have been the result of the most murderous provocation on the part of the birelings of the steel manufaction on the part of the birelings of the steel manufac-turers; and Wheren. This fact has been fully attested by the greater portion of the preas of this country up to date with but a few exceptions, of which the New York New is the most prominent and unscruptions, having vili-fied the men whose herolam in defence of their rights has elicited the greatest admiration of all freedom-lov-ing Americans; therefore he it. However, That we, the representatives of organized labor of New York, most indignantly condomn the out-rageons standtaken by The See, and declare it to be an uncalled-or and most villainous assault upon organ-ized labor and every Boble tradition of this freedom-loving country. wing country.

Herelyed, That we call upon organized labor to do like

wise.

District Assembly 40 came out yesterday with the following resolutions in reference to the Homestead riots.

Resided, that we demand of the Congress of the United States that these Pinkerton, forces, together with their employers. H. C. Frick and William and Robert rinker ton, to treated and deals with an prates, and that they be impressed in the contractors for the crimes of which they are unquestionably guilty under the laws of nations and of this land.

Branch 3 of the Amalgamated Carpenters metat the Chimney Corner, Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, and passed similar resolu-tions. The Central Labor Federation metat tions. The Central 385 Bowerr and passed; the Homestead strikers. sed resolutions to sustai

DENNIS NEARNEY'S MEETING.

Its Two Objects Were to Upheld the Law and Shoot Pinkerton Men on Sight, At 130th street just west of Third avenue and within a stone's throw of the Harlen River is a big tent where dramas of the Wild

West have been portrayed with more or less financial success for the past four years. The tent can be reached through a hole in a high board fence in 130th street, or through a pavilion overlooking the river, where soft drinks may be obtained on Sundays and hard drinks on week days.

Big placards hastily printed filled the billboards yesterday. The placards announced that Dennis Nearney had called a meeting for the benefit of the striking workmen at Homestead, to be held in the tent "at 3 o'clock, sharp." The only man there promptly on time was Ward Detective McCabe, who found the pavilion fairly busy, while the tent was still barred from the public by closed gates.

Four men straggled in, and the gates were opened to them. Dennis Nearney came along hat, and looked around disconsolately at an audience of ten persons, including three reporters and the ward detective. Sergeant Hulbert and Roundsman Mott came in incidentally, and that made thirteen persons present. The sunlight beat down on the tent and baked the thirteen. Nearney told the reporters that he was a boiler maker, with a little shop at 167th street and the Southern Boulevard. He said he did not belong to any Boulevard. He said he did not belong to any labor organization, but was well known among workingmen. He said he was sent to the Syracuse Convention of the Knights of Labor as a delegate from Yonkers, where he used to live, and that he was the first speaker in Cooper Union at the celebration of Dr. McGlynn's fiftieth birthday. He had called the meeting at his own expense and paid \$25 for the use of the tent. He was the only speaker expected he said, and the manner of benefiting the Homestead

workmen was to be left to the sense of the meeting; but his idea of the shape it would take was not financial benefit but rather, belliggerent aid in flighting the Pinkertons, and possibly sending to Congress and the Legislature to see what they were going to do.

"No resistance to legal authority, you understand, but putting down this Pinkerton business." he said.

He waited until 3:45 with no increase in the audience, and then he arose in the audiencium and, without going to the platform, announced that he "supposed the meeting had better adjourn." It has not been properly advertised, being thought of so late in the day," he said. "but a meeting will be called at an early date in Cooper Union."

Resolutions that were to have been adopted, but were not offered, begin:

"Whereas, the Carnegie Mill Company did build a fort."

They conclude:

Resolved, That the workingmen in public mass meeting assembled, resardiess of party or any organization, do charge the Carnegie Mill Company with murder. We will upon the Carnegie Mill Company to the non more l'inkerton detentives, or, if they do, to take the mean a bar no organization labor. As the Tinkerton men area bar no organization labor. As the Tinkerton detentives, or, if they do, to take the mean a bar no organization labor. As the Tinkerton detentives, or, if they do, to take the mean a bar no organization labor. As the Finkerton detentives, or, if they do, to take the content of the property of the party of the part

W. W. ASTOR PERY ILL.

An Attack of Pacumonia Gives Rise to Rumor of His Death. LONDON, July 10.-Mr. William Waldorf Astor, ex-United States Minister to Italy, has been critically ill in this city and is not yet pronounced entirely out of danger. He was

caught in a shower while out boating on last

Thursday, and that evening his family found

it necessary to send for a physician. The next morning his trouble had develoned into an unmistakable case of pneumonia and up to this evening there have been grave doubts that his life could be saved. This evening his physicians report the patient as somewhat improved, and they hope the worst is passed. Under the most favorable conditions, however, at least another day or two must elapse before the anxiety of his friends is allayed.

A report was received in this city last evening that Mr. Astor was dead, but inquiry here and in Newport soon corrected that statement. Mr. Astor has been abroad since September, 1890, and, it has been reported, intended to make London his permanent residence, having recently leased the house of the banker Murietta. Mrs. William Astor is also abroad. Her daught er, Mrs Drayton, is ill at Mrs. Astor's house in this city.

His cousin, John Jacob Astor, is at Rhinebeck. News was received in Newport last night that Mr. William Waldorf Astor had a sharp attack of pneumonia and was very low. but that hopes of his recovery were enter-William Waldorf Astor was the only son of

the late John Jacob Astor, the eldest son of William B. Astor, and has been the head of the house since his father's death in 1890. He married Miss Mary Paul of Philadelphia, and has three children, two boys and a girl. He is 44 years old; has been a member of the Assembly, and of the State Senate and was defeated twice for Congress, once by

Roswell P. Flower and once by P. Henry Dugro. In 1882 he was appointed Minister to Italy by President Arthur. He has written two Italian romances, "Valentino" and EXPLOSION ON LAKE GENEVA.

Twenty-six Killed and Thirty Others In-BERNE, July 11.-A frightful explosion occurred yesterday on Lake Geneva. The steamer Mont Blane was carrying a considerable load of passengers, including a number of tourists, on the lake, when the boiler exploded, killing many and wounding a number

The scene is said to have been the most terrible ever witnessed on Lake Geneva. The excursionists were quietly enjoying the beauties of the scene, the weather being delightful and the water placid, when the explosion | made up mainly of sharpshooters, [will occurred, and in an instant the scene of quiet | be the line of battle, and the pleasure was converted into a spectacle of

horror and death. Not less than twenty-six persons were killed instantly by the jagged iron, pieces of which swept the boat like grape and canister. About thirty were injured, and their screams and cries of agony could be heard across the lake. Other vessels went to the rescue, and the injured and those who had escaped injury were rescued from drowning in the shattered steamer. No Americans, it appears, were mong the dead or injured.

Drowned in Great South Bay. Islip, July 10.-Herbert Howard, the twelve year-old son of Joseph Howard, a resident of this place, one of a party of merrymakers or board the yacht Pathfinder, was knocked overboard by the boom in the Great South Bay, opposite the Surf Hotel, Fire Island, to-day, and drowned.

The Weather

All conditions point to a general warming up over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains. An area o high pressure covers the country east of the Mississippi with its centre on the south Atlantic coast. It will cause a flow of warm southerly winds northward, prin cipally into the middle Atlantic States. In addi this a general depression overlies the Northwest States and is already causing very warm weather in that re equal to that along the Gulf coast. At Albany, the warmest point in the eastern section, it was 88°. It was generally fair in the Atlantic States: light showers prevailed in the central States and the Northwest; heavy showers in Iowa and along the south Atlantic and Gulf States. It was warm and fair in this city. The highest official

temperature was her: lowest, 64°; average humidity, O per cent.; wind south, average velocity six miles an building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows

S A M . 60° 70° 8:30° P. M . 62° 62° 6 A M . 60° 70° 8 0° 6 P. M . 61° 62° 6 P. M . 61° 62° 6 P. M . 61° 62° 6 P. M . 61° 6 P. M . 61° 6 P. M . 61° 70° 12° M . 61° M . 61° 70° 12° M . 61° M WARRINGTON PORSCART FOR MONDAY.
For New England, fair; southwest winds; warmer in eastern Maine. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, Juir and continued warm weather; westerly

the afternoon or night; southerly winds; slightly cooler JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

winds; slightly warmer in suchern New Jerry.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by local showers during

The Commercial Travellers' Club will give a smoker it the club house, 15 West Thirty-first street, on Friday vening. Amanda Dipper, the baby who was potsoned with carbolic acid by her two-year-old sister at 1d Varick

carbolic acid by her two-year-old sister at 16 Variex street, died yesterday.

Herman Fannenstein, who took Paris green at his home, at 166 Easex atreet, on Haturday, died vesterday in the Gouverneur falls Hospital.

Mgr. John Farley, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, on East Thirty-aeventh sirrest, and successor to Bishon Mc-lionnell as private secretary to Architabop Corrigan, will sail for Europe on Wednesday by the Imman line stramer City of New York, to remain abroad for three months.

months.

W.F. Powell, the Christian Endeavor delegate from Indianola, Iowa, whose pecket was picked by a woman on Thursday night, and who was committed to the House of Detention to insure his appearance, is still in that institution. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, but no bondaman appeared for him. him.

While the steamship America of the National line was warping into her dock at Pier 39. North River, yesterday morning a hawser attached to the stern of the vessel broke, owing to the inexperience of one of the crew. The America gave a turch, which staggered the passengers on deck and frightened them a little. No harm was done.

All the great medicinal springs in the Empire State go reached by the New York Central.—44

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

The State National Guard to Move Upon Homestead at Once.

GOV. PATTISON CHANGES HIS MIND.

He Orders Gen. Snowden's Entire DIvision Placed Under Arms.

Pennsylvanta's Executive Decides at the Eleventh Hour to Maintain the Peace-Eighty-five Hundred Men Will Soon be Marching to the Aid of the Sheriff of Allegheny County-The Locked Out Men Ready to Fight to Prevent the Bunning of the Mills with Non-Union Mon-A Comfict Unavoidable if the Company Aptempts to Resume Work Under Military

Protection-A Step Toward Peace, HARRISBURG, July 10.-The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued this order:

To Gen. George R. Snowden: Put the division under arms, and move at once with ammunition to the support of the Sheriff of Allegheny county at Homestead. Maintain the peace, protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and laws of the State.

This means that 8,500 men will be on their way to Homestead within the next thirty-six hours. Gov. Pattison received the following this evening:

Pittanungs, Pa., July 10. GOVERNOR PATTISON: The situation at Homestead has not improved. While all is quiet there, the strikers are in control, and openly express to me and to the public their determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves, After making all efforts in my power I have failed to secure a posse respectable enough in numbers to accomplish anything, and I am satisfied that no posse raised by civil authorities can do any thing to change the condition of affairs, and that any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the right of law will only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. I believe if such force is sent the disorderly element will be overswed and order will be restored. I therefore call upon you to furnish

me such assistance. William H. McClaist, Sheriff. The Governor replied as follows:

To William H. McCleary, Sherif of Alleghany counts, Pills Have ordered Major-Gen. George R. Snowden, with the division of the National Guard of Pensylvania, to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Communicate with me further particulars.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, GOVERNOR, To-morrow afternoon the City Troop of Phile adelphia will go to Mount Gretna on the first train. The Second Brigade of western troops will concentrate at a point not made public by Gen. Snowden, but supposed to be Homestead, and Brig.-Gen. Wylie is cautioned to use great care in moving his troops. The Third Brigade will camp at Lewistown, in the centre of the State.

and await further orders. The plan of campaign is not made public. but it is understood that the Second Brigade will occupy Homestead, and, in case it meets with much resistance, the Third Brigade will at once move to its support.

The First Brigade will follow on in case it is needed. In other words, the Second Brigade will be the skirmishers, the Third Brigade, First Brigade will be the reserve. The troops are all ready and have been expecting

the order, so they are not taken by surprise. The National Guard is splendidly equipped. and as preparations have been in progress for seven weeks for the annual encampments of the different commands, they are in admirable

shape to go into the field. The Guard consists of three brigades of infantry, three troops of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, making a well disci-

plined army of 8,500 mon. Gen. Snowden will be in personal command of the troops, and it is expected that the presence of so formidable a force, with the latest improved arms, will quickly bring order out of chaos at Homestead.

Adit.-Gen. Greenland returned from Pittaburgh this morning, and it is believed that the report he made to the Governor concerning the condition of affairs at Homestead prompted the order for troops. . At midnight Gen. Snowden issued orders to

three brigade commanders to at once move their commands. The First Brigade will concentrate at Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, with three days' rations. HOMESTEAD, July 10 .- At 11 o'clock to-night

word was received here that Gov. Pattison had called out the State troops. The strikers are thunderstruck. They rushed to the association headquarters upon hearing the news, and are gathered there in large numbers discussing the situation. Men are running in all directions to find Hugh O'Don-

nell, their recognized leader. If the soldiers were to arrive to-night the strikers would not have the energy to raise at

hand to resist them. Not a word of fighting or resisting has been

uttered so far. The men seem to have lost their courage at the prospect of the arrival of the militia.

The Pinkertons. Frick, and the newspaper men are all forgotten for the moment. The men can think of nothing but the fact that the fight is lost and that they will have to surrender without striking a blow. No signals of alarm have been given. The whistle at the electric light plant is still, and no warning lights can be seen. Of all the men in the streets not one has a Winchester or a weapon of any kind in his hands.

The men speak very bitterly of Gov. Pattison. They say his sudden change of front is due to the influence of capitalists and positi-

Two features of the situation are believed to have been potent in forcing the Executive to act. For twenty-four hours the air has been full of rumors that a second force of Pinkerton men was quietly massing a few miles from

The reports aroused anew the armed thou-

sands, who for almost a week have lived in